BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE CAPTURE OF ATZEROTH.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST.

AN INFAMOUS ADMISSION.

ATZEROTH'S STATEMENT.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

FREDERICK CITY, MD., April 22, 1865.

Not a little excitement was created here upon the receipt of the news of the capture of G. Andrew Atzeroth, the assassin, or the supposed assassin of the Secretary of State, by the troops of Gen. E. B. Tyler, stationed at Monocacy Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Speculations were high as to his being the right person, and not a few, in the excitement of the occasion, desired nothing more than the privilege of torturing him to a slow death.

On the evening of the 19th inst., a party of scouts of the First Delaware Cavalry, Capt. Townsend, returned to camp from a scout, and reported that a suspicious character had been seen in the neighborhood of Germantown, a small village, about twenty miles towards Washington from here, and from what they could learn, he answered the description of one of the suspicious characters concerned in the assassination of the President and Secretary of State. At first but little attention was paid to the matter, but on a consultation of the officers it was resolved that the party should be sent for, Major Artaman commanding the post.

Capt. Townsend, commanding the Independent Scouts, immediately set to work, and sergeant Zachariah W. Gemmill, of company D, (Capt. Townsend's) First Delaware Cavalry, and six men, were ordered to proceed to the house where it was understood Atzeroth was staying, and arrest him and such other men as might be found on the premises. The scouts under command of sergeant Gemmell left camp about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and marched to Germantown. Upon arriving at the house of Reitcher, the cousin of the accused, about 3½ o'clock in the morning, the sergeant disposed of his men about the premises to prevent all chances of escape, and in company with some of his men, knocked at the door for admittance.

After some hesitation on the part of the inmates the door was cautiously opened, and the sergeant pushed his way into the room, where he found Reitcher's family in bed upon the floor, and the room presenting a very confused appearance. He stated his business to Reitcher, and asked him and his wife if there was such a man as Atzeroth in the house. At first they denied that there was, but upon the sergeant informing them that he was going to search the house, they informed him that a cousin from the lower part of Maryland was up stairs in bed. Sergeant Gemmill immediately ascended to one of the rooms above, where he found Atzeroth in bed with two young men, all quietly sleeping. They were immediately aroused, their clothing thrown on, and taken down stairs, where the sergeant made sure of his man, and made preparations for leaving with his prize.

Before starting he entered into conversation with Reitcher and his wife in reference to Atzeroth, but their stories were too conflicting, and such a mass of falsehoods, that he resolved to wait until daylight and make a search for such other evidence as would throw light upon the matter.

He found by questioning different parties whom Atzeroth had visited, that the accused had come from Washington a day or two before, and at the house of one of the gentlemen, while eating dinner, had, upon the assassination of the President being broached, abruptly stopped eating, and made use of the following language: "If all of them had done their duty, Grant would have been fixed the same way!"

After making diligent search for additional evidence in the neighborhood, the Sergeant hooked up Reichter's buggy, and bringing both Reichter and Atzeroth with him, returned to camp and reported to Capt. Townsend. After hearing what the Sergeant had to say, the Captain directed that the prisoners should be taken to the headquarters of Major Arteman, for examination.

They were examined separately. Reichter was brought in first, and at the request of Major Arteman, Lieut. W. W. Runkel, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, proceeded to examine him and take his language down on paper. His answers were vague and unsatisfactory, and it was evident that he and Atzeroth had made up their minds to adhere to the same story.

In answer to the question by Lieut. Runkle, as to whether his cousin, Atzeroth, had been in Washington, he answered that he didn't know; he believed not; he might have come through there, but he came, from the lower part of Maryland. And, notwithstanding, he was subjected to a very severe examination, he would not tell anything in reference to the whereabouts of Atzeroth up to the time of his arrival at his house, although it was quite evident that he did know. After a few more questions had been put to him in regard to the time that Atzeroth arrived at his house, he was sent out, and Atzeroth brought in and examined.

His statement was also very vague and conflicting in almost every particular, and in the course of the examination contradicted himself pointedly in a number of instances; but, notwithstanding, a great mass of important information was gleaned from him, which, condensed down by Lieut. Runkle, for the information of the proper authorities. Atzeroth has been on quite intimate terms with the family of the Surratt family, and alleges that his business from his home, at Port Tobacco, in Charles Co., was with one of that family in reference to a coal oil speculation that they were about entering into.

He says that he knew Booth quite well, but had not seen him for some time. He alleges that he left his home about two weeks since, and has been about Washington most of the time since endeavoring to sell a horse to the government. In this particular his statement verged upon the ridiculous. First, he had one horse which he brought from Port Tobacco with him, then he had two horses, one of which belonged to Surratt. Then again they were both his, and so on, mixing his account up in such a manner, that it was almost impossible to make head or tail of it.

He had heard of the assassination of President Lincoln while standing in Pennsylvania avenue, but paid no attention to it, although there was great excitement on the street at the time. He stopped in Washington all that night, and the next morning (Saturday) went to Georgetown again and took the stage for Rockville; from there he went to see some of his friends, and then went to the residence of his cousin. Reichter's house is situated a short distance from what is called the village of Georgetown, some twelve miles from Washington, consisting of one or two houses, and is a very secluded and unfrequented spot, surrounded on all sides by immense groves of pines, and in the midst of a neighborhood which has ever been known to be the hiding place for guerrillas and others, who wished to commit depredations upon the surrounding country.

The inhabitants of the country are, as a class, generally known to be disloyal, and since the arrest of Atzeroth have been very reticent, almost refusing to answer any questions that may be put to them in reference to the matter of his conduct while with them.

After the examination of the prisoners had been concluded, they were manacled, and with a guard, under Sergt. Gemmill, were sent to the railroad station, to be forwarded to the headquarters of Gen. E. B. Tyler.

While here, some five or six detective officers who had been searching for him came up and fully identified the accused to be the party they were in search of. No sooner had the news been noised about than the soldiers and citizens congregated about the prisoners, and many were the bitter epithets bestowed upon him. Some desired to lynch him on the spot, but the train arriving he was put on board, and, amid the curses of the crowd, started in the direction of Baltimore.

Atzeroth is a German by birth, but having come to this country when quite a child, he speaks English with as much fluency as a native. He is about five feet seven or eight inches high, with a well-knit and compact frame, and about 29 years of age. His complexion is dark and swarthy, with black crisp hair, and moustache; eyes dark gray, deep set and piercing. His forehead is low, and the general contour of his features stamp him as a man of low character, who would stoop to any action, no matter how vile, for money.

During his examination by Lieut. Runkle he manifested considerable of a "devil may-care" sort of a spirit, and seemed to look upon himself as competent to deal with all ordinary circumstances. In conversation with the guard he asked if he would be allowed a trial, but as the guard could give him no satisfactory answer, his face assumed a troubled expression, and he seldom spoke except when spoken to.

At the Relay House he was taken under the special charge of Gen. Tyler, and was doubly ironed. Soon after his arrival a dispatch ordered him forwarded to Washington, where he was taken by Gen. Tyler, and delivered over to the proper authorities.

A DEMAND ON ENGLAND.—Late Northern advices state that our Minister to England, Mr. Adams, has made a demand upon Lord Russel to close all English ports against rebels carrying the so called confederate flag. This demand was made at the time of the reception of the news of the capture of Wilmington, which closed the last port of the rebels, hence their vessels could not claim the right of belligerents.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865. NO. 149.

UNION MEETING IN KINSTON, LENOIR COUNTY.

We have not yet received the official minutes of the Union meeting held in Kinston a few days since. A friend however, has kindly sent us reports of the speeches of Messrs. Hardee, King and Strong. We gather from the letter accompanying these, that F. Hardee, Esq., was called to the chair, that Messrs. John. H. Coward and Walter Dunn, Jr., were appointed Secretaries, and that in addition to the speeches reported, Messrs. H. F. Grainger and W. C. Loftin addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions. The proceedings of this meeting will be published in full when they come to hand.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Hardee addressed the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—I feel highly complimented in being called upon to preside over the deliberations of so large and respectable a meeting of my friends and fellow citizens as I now see assembled before me. On coming into this meeting I was forcibly reminded of the contrast between this and the meetings held here four years ago. Then, all was excitement and confusion, and enthusiasm for the war; now, calmness and deliberation, and a desire to consult together in view of the crisis that is upon us.—The terrible ordeal through which we are passing has learnt us an important lesson, not soon to be forgotten; and we have met to-day, not for the purpose of pledging the last man and the last dollar to a vigorous prosecution of the war; but to adopt and to recommend such measures as will be most conducive to the public weal in times of peace. Let us therefore act in harmony, and with that wisdom and discretion which the exigencies of the times demand of us, as future ages will hold us responsible for the manner in which we have met and discharged the duties that have now devolved upon us.

Mr. R. W. King, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, being called upon said: I am rejoiced that we can once more meet under that old flag—"the stars and stripes"—to consult for the public good. The despotism under which we have lived for the last four years has been removed, and freedom of speech is again allowed. Four years ago we were a free, happy, and prosperous people. All can now see that it was the infernal, abominable doctrine of secession that has proved our ruin, and deluged the country with blood. Many were the widows and orphans made by this now exploded dogma. We were told by leaders of the secession movement, that we must secede to secure our rights, which they pretended were in danger. By these false declarations, many were deluded and induced to support this dangerous and mischievous doctrine. Before North Carolina was forced out of the Union, we were all prosperous and happy. No man could say that he was deprived of his liberty or his property, "except by due process of law." What has been our condition since the establishment of the so-called Confederate government? Many have been deprived of both liberty and property. I know by experience that this is true. I see before me many who have been deprived of both, without evidence, either written or verbal, merely upon suspicion that they were disloyal to the bogus government which had been forced upon them by the secession demagogues. Our dearest constitutional rights were denied us by the illegal suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus;* and then we were told by these leaders that we must fight for our *rights*, even to "the last man and the last dollar." I trust and believe that our oppression is over. The secession snake is nearly dead. The anaconda has been forced to relax his hold upon the rights and liberties of a free people. Its life and power is fast ebbing away, and I hope he will be sunk so low that "the hand of resurrection may never reach him." His epitaph might be written:

"Poor Secession! here he lies;
Nobody laughs, and nobody cries,
Where he is gone, or how he fares,
Nobody knows, and nobody cares."

But alas! the injuries inflicted upon the country will be felt for years to come. I am not disposed to be hard with anybody. I usually practice on the principle of doing good for evil; but I do think the leaders of this rebellion—the men that had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and then assisted in breaking up the government, should never be trusted again. I want no milk and cider men. I prefer the men that opposed disunion; and those who, after it was forced upon us, were willing to settle and compromise, by a restoration of the old government. One of these we have recommended to-day as our choice for Governor, W. W. Holden, Esq., has stood firm and true against mobs and all opposition. He is the champion of our great cause. He has nobly defended the rights of the people against despotism in every form. He was the people's choice last year, and would have been elected if free speech and a free ballot had been allowed. [Here the speaker read an extract from the weekly *Standard* of August 31st, 1864, showing how the election was held at Kinston, under the control of a portion of the crew of the gunboat "Neuse."] I know that this statement is true. I trust that our future will be bright and glorious—that peace, plenty and happiness will reign throughout our entire country, and that the flag of our Washington—

The stars spangled banner in triumph will wave,
O'er the land of the free and home of the brave.

Mr. H. R. Strong then addressed the meeting as follows:

Great changes have taken place since last I addressed my fellow citizens of Lenoir county. More than four years have elapsed since I have enjoyed that pleasure. Then the country was in a prosperous condition, and its people happy. Our rapid strides in the arts and sciences—in wealth and prosperity had never been paralleled in the history of any country; and the whole world witnessed our onward march with wonder and admiration. We of the South possessed almost every blessing that heart could desire. Wealth was within the grasp of every man who desired it; in short every man held in his hand a *cornucopia*.

While enjoying all these blessings unprecedented as they were in the history of any country, the fanatics and ambitious men of the country,—the former "governed rather by imagination than by judgment," and the latter by feelings of hatred and prejudice, seemed to have had one object, one thought, one aim in view—the destruction of those liberties, those blessings and privileges which all of us enjoyed to so great an extent. The conservative element of the country endeavored to arrest the approaching storm; but all human efforts proved futile. It swept over the land and left the people of the South whom it found rolling in affluence and wealth, reduced to penury and want. Our fair fields which once yielded wealth and plenty, have become vast deserts. Our homes have been desolated by the rude hand of war. Where happiness once reigned supreme, we now have sorrow and misery. The wife's joyous laugh has given place to the widows heartfelt groans, and the gladness and joy of childhood have been converted into orphans' sighs and tears. Homes once happy have become desolate, and "the darkness of midnight" has been made to glitter with the blaze of our dwellings. Millions of our fellow citizens have been unnecessarily butchered and murdered. Our country, which for so many years has enjoyed such unexampled prosperity and peace, has been the theatre of one of the most bootless and cruel wars that has ever blackened the pages of the world's history; our fair fields have been converted into fields of carnage and the paths once trodden by patriots and statesmen, have become the walks of ambition and despotism. Who has caused all these troubles? Whose hands are now dripping with the blood of their brothers? Who has been instrumental in clothing the country all over with battle fields and grave yards? Who has converted the country into one vast house of mourning?

"Do not shake thy gory locks at me,
Thou can'st not say I did it!"

But, fellow citizens it will do us no good to indulge in such reflections. It will not benefit us to abuse or curse those who are the cause of all our ills. So far as I am concerned, I desire that if the past cannot be forgotten, it should at least be forgiven. Abuse and frequent recurrence to these things will do no good. Such a course will only tend to "widen the breach." *I am emphatically for peace.* Crimination and recrimination will not restore to us the thousands of innocent dead. It will not dry the widow's tears; it will not re-fill your barns and smoke houses.

If you have been smitten on your right cheek, although I cannot advise you to turn the left also, yet I do advise conciliatory measures. If the prodigal son sincerely desires to return, let him come. I for one do not admire that principle in the heart of any man, who like the other son, should desire that the doors of the house should be *entirely* closed against him, and that he should become a beggar and an outcast *forever*. Such a course might produce, if possible, scenes even more terrible than those through which we have just passed. And I would ask

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THE PRESS ON VANCE AND COMPANY.

The fugitive Governor seems to be in bad odor in the Eastern part of the State, and we regret to see that Dr. Warren whom we had looked on as inimical to the further reign of Vance seems to be laboring to restore the fugitive dynasty.

The Newbern *Times* of the 4th has the following:

Is North Carolina to have a Military Governor?—In the event that it should seem the better policy for the President to appoint a Military Governor for this State, then every truly loyal man becomes deeply and vitally interested in the matter.

The office of Military Governor is one of very great importance at this eventful crisis in National and State affairs. In case such an office is appointed for North Carolina, in his hands will be entrusted all the important power necessary to *begin* the permanent reconstruction of our State government. So intricate will be the duties of such an officer, that statesmanship, political experience and a full knowledge of governmental affairs will be absolutely necessary. Without these necessary qualifications, our future political and social prospects in this state might unfortunately be set back and retarded for a quarter of a century.

To commence the great work of reconstruction, give us men of ability and wisdom, whose political antecedents are well known and beyond question. No man should be thought of for such a position as Military Governor in this State, who is not fully awake to the great vital, political and social questions of the day. In addition to all this, he should be a man known to be in cordial and active sympathy with the National Administration, for without this, he might prove the source of constant embarrassment and strife.

The true and earnest Union men of the State are just now deeply interested in this matter, and they should speak out openly and fearlessly. They should not suffer their rights to be ignored or trodden under foot by men whose garments still smell with treason. Is it not the very height of presumption and impudence, that a man who lately occupied a most prominent position as a rebel officer on the staff of THE TRAITOR GOVERNOR, VANCE, should thrust himself among Union men, even in this vicinity, and actively interest himself on the subject of the Military Governorship? With his known antecedents and vindictive opposition to every man known to sympathise with the Union, he had far better go with his late favorite rebel Governor, and make his political bed with him.

We may allude again to this topic, for now is the hour for true men to take a bold and open stand on all topics concerning their material interests. Free discussion and free speech must become supreme in North Carolina.

In another column the same paper says:

Vance stock in this region is very low, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of his Surgeon General. When he sends another emissary into eastern North Carolina, we would recommend him not to send an avowed participant in the Baltimore Massacre. It does his cause no good.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt H S Stanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S O F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Lt Col S M Zent, 13th Ind Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Dalley, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo C Almy, U S.
Surgeon Jas Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt E R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
H L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graff, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, do do E.
Capt E B Savage, do do G.
Lieut M Maintosh, do do I.
Lieut J M Hill, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj J Hill, do do D.
" J C Beal, do do E.
Lieut W F Denning, do do F.
" S A Doten, do do G.
" A H Chase, do do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, do do I.
Capt S S Mann, do do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Capt John H Roberts commanding.
" Geo W Bucking, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Marland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, commanding Co. A.
" Leonard A Gay, do do B.
Capt Louis McD Hussey, do do C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, do do E.
" Clarence L. Chapman, do do F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd, do do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, do do I.
" Geo W Hucking, do do K.

OFFICERS 13TH IND. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
S Ryan, Adjutant,
A H Baily, Quartermaster.
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lieut commanding co C.
E J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding co E.
Samuel Morrison, 1st Lieut commanding co F
Carr Carey, 1st Lieut commanding co G.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut S McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E R Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C.,
May 4th, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

All paroled prisoners who were paroled for exchange but not exchanged before the surrender of General Lee's army, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath and go to their homes in Southern States, but no paroled prisoners will be allowed to go to Northern States until further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen'l SCHOFIELD.
(Signed,) J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

For the Progress.

ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

BY WHIST.

Though ev'ry form of grace were draped in woe,
In ev'ry look the signs of grief confess'd,
As if each bosom felt the savage blow
Which stiff'd our Lincoln's philanthrophic breast—
However deep the land's funeral show
'Twould leave the nation's sorrow unexpress'd.

That little weapon in his murderer's hand,
Though thrilling only in a theater's bounds,
Might wake such horrid echo through the land
That hell itself could have no harsher sounds—
It sometimes tempts to frenzy's mood to stand
And gaze upon a dead friend's gaping wounds.

Truth needs no secret dagger in her cause,
Nor shapes her history in the assassin's brain—
Oh! say, what hope of God's, of man's applause,
For deed like this that leaves so foul a stain?
In Treason's role is there no hour of pause?
Must we thus feel one traitor doth remain?
Hath so much patriot blood been shed in vain?

MILITARY ORDERS.

Headquarters, Department North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 35.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS OWN Corps, and two brigades of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major General A. H. Terry, with his own Corps, and one brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast District, as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their service.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt. General.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C.
May 4th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

THE RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES FROM Raleigh to Goldsboro', Wilmington and Morehead City and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro', will be held as military lines under exclusive military control.

Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State may be worked by the private corporations now having possession of them, under such general military regulations and restrictions as it may be necessary to impose.

All officers and employees of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and will be held amenable to the military authorities, for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents or Superintendents of Railroad Companies will confer with Col. J. F. Boyd, Chief Quartermaster at Raleigh, who is employed to make the necessary regulations.

For the present and until further orders, no travel or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. & A. A. G.
May 4-tf.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 1st, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 45.

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III. MAJOR GEO B. DYER, 9TH MAINE INfantry, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the Post of Raleigh to relieve Lt. Col. S. M. Zent, 13th Indiana Infantry, who has been discharged the service on the tender of his resignation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

Col. GRANGER,
Com'd'g Post, Raleigh, N. C. May 3 tf

HEADQ'RS, 3D BRIGADE, 2D DIV., 10TH A. C.,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C.
May 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.

The Col. Commanding Post having noticed with regret, that the beautiful shade trees which adorn the City of Raleigh, are being ruined, all persons are therefore prohibited from hitching their horses to them for the future. Hitching posts will be provided on all the principal streets of the city, and any horse found tied to the trees will be seized by the Provost Guard.

By Order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Com'd'g Post.
H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. May 2-tf.

HEADQ'RS, 3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 10TH A. C.,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The Colonel commanding Post announces to the citizens of Raleigh, that the Safe-guards have been removed from all the houses in the city by his order, and a Police-guard substituted. In cases of any disturbance or intrusion at private houses the citizens will call upon the Police guard for protection, and in case the guards hear any disturbance or notice any soldiers prowling about the residences of citizens or the houses of servants they will afford all the assistance that is desired. No soldier will be allowed to enter the houses of citizens unless he is requested to do so, except in case of some disturbance.

By order of G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Post.
H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. May 2-tf

UNION MASS MEETING IN RALEIGH.

THE UNION MASS MEETING ADVERTISED TO be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., is postponed until THURSDAY, the 11th inst., in order that persons from the surrounding country may have an opportunity of attending.

The speaking will commence at 12 o'clock, M., on that day, and continue until night. The procession and illumination will take place at night.

May 5-td MANY CITIZENS

NOTICE!

IF THERE IS A GOOD BALLAD SINGER IN THE 2nd Div., 10th Army Corps, he will hear of something to his advantage by applying at Headquarters 2nd

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the PROGRESS one of the permanent fixtures of the Capitol of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Battles, prisons and courts of star chamber having been abolished by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitols of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read those papers that advocate their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated [illegible] in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and shall spare neither labor or expense to render the [illegible] worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome [illegible] in every loyal family.

Though it is our intention to make the PROGRESS a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect the immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of President Johnson an active and zealous support, and will use whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publications we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily paper one year, ... $10 00
" " six months, ... 5 00
Weekly paper one year, ... 3 00
" " six months, ... 1 50

Persons sending us clubs of ten or more, to one office, at one time, will be furnished with the paper gratis.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

PEACE AND LIBERTY

EATING SALOON IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RE-ception of its visitors, where they will find polite and attentive waiters. ROSS & McGOWAN, Proprietors,

Near the corner of Fayetteville and Market square.
May 4 d6t*

$25 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RETURN OF A large bunch of Keys belonging to the two buildings recently occupied by Capt. Minor, A. Q. M. 2d Div., 23d A. C. A. L. LOUGEE.
May 4 3t Opposite Progress Office.

WANTED,

AT THE N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF and Dumb and the Blind, a good Cook. A man preferred. For terms, &c., apply to W. J. PALMER, Principal.
May 4 tf

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylander Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
April 29-tf.

RALLY FOR THE FLAG!

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT CARY, Wake County, on Saturday next, at twelve, M., to renew our devotion to the old flag, and to consider the condition of public affairs. MANY CITIZENS.
May 3-td

WANTED,

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Insane Asylum. For terms, &c., apply to the Superintendent.
May 2-12t

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

☞ Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf

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TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interst in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.
ap 30

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.

It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Brig. Gen'l.
May 1-tf.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT [illegible] had experience as [illegible] taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid. [illegible] come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24 tf.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24 tf

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THE

PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year.....$10 00
" " six months.....5 00
Weekly paper, one year.....3 00
" " six months.....1 50

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of $5 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines minion type to count a square, for each and every insertion, and the money must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

Aspirants for Office.

Revolutions like freshets always brings the drift wood to the surface, and never before, since the flood, has there been so many aspirants or such a mania for office as now. Every clerk and attaches of the Quartermaster, Commissary, Conscript and other bureaus, under the Davis dynasty, is in hot pursuit of a place, and true to that spirit of liberality, magnanimity and charity which has ever characterised the Government of the United States and its officers, many of these bomb-proof gentry have been and are being provided for. Nor do we object to this, for we would have the Government pursue such a course as to conciliate all and win the affections of all; and if these gentlemen who have declared a thousand times that they would rather die than submit to "Yankee" rule will now obey the laws and behave themselves, we have no objections to their being allowed to occupy humble or subordinate positions in the service of the government, if thereby they can support themselves and families. We would not deny the worst secessionist in the land a fair chance to make a living, but on the contrary all who will cheerfully submit to rightful authority and endeavor to promote harmony and loyalty will be entitled not only to our sympathies but to such assistance as we may be able to extend them.

But there are others, another class, in whom the mania for office has become confirmed and chronic, until they think they have a divine right to rule everybody and everything; and no matter who is king they claim the right to compose the privy council.—In the commencement of the war, 1860-'61, the reigns of power in this State, passed out of the hands of the loyal masses and their representatives, and were consigned to quacks and intriguing, corrupt demagogues—men, generally, who cared nothing for anything or anybody but self, and who have only labored to enrich themselves and oppress the honest masses of the people. This class of office holders were composed of the slaveocracy, a class of men in the South who have ever assumed a supercilious air of superiority and affected to look down upon non-slave holders as "poor white trash," not fit for places of honor or trust, and in fact not quite so good as their own niggers. Thousands of men of virtue, integrity and cultivation have felt this and can bear witness to the truth of what we say. These unprincipled, unscrupulous, bad men—these aristocrats and oligarchs held all the offices and reaped all the rewards and corruptions under the Davis tyranny; and one main object in the inception and protraction of the revolution was the desire on the part of this class to establish what they were pleased to term a "strong government," under which they might be allowed to arrange for lineal succession and primogeniture. They were tired of Presidents, tired of Constitutions, and tired of that form of government which promised the greatest good to the greatest numbers; and many, men too who are now toadying around the Federal authorities and impudently urging their claims for place and power, were frequently heard to curse Republics and declare in favor of Kings. It is these creatures, then, and not the innocent occupants of "bomb-proofs" under Mallett and others, that true and loyal men should now exert themselves to keep down. Had they succeeded in the work of rebellion and division, no true Union man would have been allowed to remain in the country much less to hold office, and as they have failed we must apply to them the rule they would have applied to us, at least in so far as holding office is concerned. But we must do it in the Constitutional way; we must do it by the force of public opinion, by the potent power of the ballot box.—In person and property let them be let entirely alone—free to labor and toil, and acquire wealth—free to vote upon giving unmistakble evidence of their good behavior and good intentions—and free in the enjoyment of all the Constitutional privileges that any citizen enjoys under the Government—but unless the loyal people of the loyal North, and the Union men of the South, are willing to have slavery revived and fight this war over again on its account, these men, the Davis and Vance leaders, and all who have been prominent co-laborers in the work of disunion, secession and ruin, must be kept out of office.

We shall soon have to vote in this State for members of a Convention, for a Governor, for members of the Legislature, and representatives to the national Congress, and we appeal to the loyal people in every county to be on the alert, and see to it that no man who cried "red string," "Holdenite," "traitor," &c., last summer, be elected to any of these important positions.

It is well known that thousands of "detailed" men were drawn up previous to that election by the minions of Vance, and given their choice, to vote the yellow ticket and help elect Vance—a man whom they despised and loathed—or be sent off, under guard, to the trenches immediately. It was by such fraud and such tyranny that these men foisted themselves upon the loyal people of the State at that election, and now their leaders have the impudence to ask to be permitted, while their hands are yet crimson with the blood of thousands slain on their account, to take the oath of allegiance to a government upon which they have warred for four long years, and resume their infamous reign under its halls.

The Cry for Bread.

We call the attention of the military authorities, and of the benevolent people of the loyal North, to the letter of Rev. J. A. McMannen, in this issue. The condition of Orange County is the condition of a large portion of the State, and without help, instant help, and that, too, from the Government and people upon whom we have so lately been making war, gaunt hunger and squalid famine, more terrible than the red-mouthed cannon, will sweep over the land, claiming its thousands of victims.

In humility and shame this people confess their error and repent them of their sins in rebelling against a Government that never oppressed them, and now appeal to the people of the North—American citizens in their extremity go to American citizens for relief and succor—to open their granaries, and from their abundance satisfy the cries of all classes of our people for bread. As we all saved stricken Ireland from the scourge of famine, in 1847, by our timely donations, so now let our brethren of the North show their magnanimity and patriotism in the hour of victory, and save this people from the horrors of death by starvation.

The two armies so recently in North Carolina have desolated the fairest portion of our territory, leaving nothing but blackened ruins, desolation and hunger, and unless the people in many counties and districts get immediate relief from the Government or the wealthy populous cities of the North, there will be no relief for them, or end to their sufferings, but in that lingering death that follows the pangs of hunger.

We appeal earnestly to the Government and the people of the entire North—a Government and people who have never turned a deaf ear to the cries of distress, whether coming from any part of their own or a foreign country—to hear, help and save us. Let them contribute of their abundance, remembering that "God loveth a cheerful giver."

We would most respectfully call the attention of Gen. Schofield, the Department Commander, to the entirely destitute condition of the people in many of the counties, and beg that he bring the matter to the attention of the Government, in such manner as he may think will best tend to relieve the wants of suffering humanity. We know that neither the officers of the Government nor the people of the loyal northern States, will hear our appeals for bread and turn a deaf ear; that charity, and generosity, and those noble impulses that so universally pervade the great American heart, will enkindle a widespread sympathy for our sufferings, and our wants will soon be supplied. They are no longer our enemies, but our friends, and we know they will not shut their ears to our cries of distress.

May God in his mercy help and succor our suffering people; especially would we invoke his guardianship for helplessness and innocence.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Andy Johnson must be one of the best natured men extant, and must have at his command an inexhaustible supply of speeches, for he is called on three or four times a week to deliver one, and he always responds. One thing we notice particularly, and that is the remarkable consistency with which he pitches into the leaders of the rebellion. On the 24th ult., a large number of loyal refugees from the Southern States, principally from Virginia and North Carolina, met at the Abbott House, Washington, and appointing Judge Underwood, of Virginia, President of the meeting, proceeded in a body to call upon him. The following proceedings occurred:

Upon arriving at the President's apartments in the Treasury building, Judge Underwood proceeded in a few remarks to announce the object of the delegation. They were, he said, from every Southern State, and for the most part exiles. The recent utterances of President Johnson had stirred their spirit like a trumpet, and encouraged the hope of a speedy return to their homes. They would not say like Joshua of old, every one that rebels shall be put to death, but woe to the leaders! They thanked him for his promise to punish traitors. It was folly to give sugar plums to tigers and hyenas, it was more than folly to show kindness to those worse than Catalines, who had sought the death of the nation. By the blood of our martyred President, by the starved and mutilated of the Rebel prisons, by the slain in this horrid war, they prayed that the Administration might be a terror to evil doers and the protector of the oppressed, and that the country may be the home of freedom, liberty, industry, religion and peace.

President Johnson briefly replied, thanking the delegation for the attention, and expressing gratification at their assurances of support. It was hardly necessary for him to say that his impulses concerning the rebellion were in sympathy with theirs. They had expressed his feelings to the fullest extent. He had entered upon the duties of President under circumstances that were perilous and responsible, and in view of all before him the position was particularly embarrassing, and their assurances peculiarly acceptable. It was unnecessary to indicate his future course. If his past life gave no assurance of what it would be, his professions now would be of no avail. He could only reiterate that so far as clemency was concerned its exercise should be bounded by common [illegible]. He was not actuated by revenge, but he had [illegible] that treason without justice became a [illegible] MOTTO.

The time had come when the American people should be taught the true nature of crime. The idea had been advanced that when traitors became numerous treason would become respectable. He prayed God to preserve the nation from such a curse. The time had come when the people should be educated in the length and breadth, the height and depth of treason. If the assassin of the President, a single man, was to suffer death, what should be the punishment of the concocters of the nation?

Amnesty and clemency he was for those who had been deceived and driven into the rebellion; but intelligent traitors, those who had levied war against the Government, and given aid and comfort to the enemy, should suffer the penalty. He knew how to appreciate our great loss in the death of our late President, and the feeling of the country at large, but to the administration of the Government he should be guided by the principles [illegible] again [illegible]

[illegible] tration to discharge its duties in a way to bring peace at [illegible]

The delegation was then presented to the President, and after the usual ceremony of introduction, retired.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FAVORITE POEM.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, the well known painter of "The Emancipation Proclamation, before the Cabinet," has written a note in reference to a poem much admired by Mr. Lincoln. He says: I have been urged by several friends to send you the enclosed poem, written down by myself from Mr Lincoln's lips and although it may not be new to all of your readers, the events of the last week give it now a peculiar interest.

The circumstances under which this copy was written are these: I was with the President alone one evening in his room, during the time I was painting my large picture at the White House, last year. He presently threw aside his pen and papers and began to talk to me of Shakespeare. He said: "Tad," his son, to the library to bring a copy of the plays, and then read to me several of his favorite passages, showing genuine appreciation of the great poet. Relapsing into a sadder strain, he laid the book aside, and leaning back in his chair, said: [illegible]

"There is a poem which has been a great favorite with me for years, which was first shown to me when a young man by a friend, and which I afterward saw, and cut from a newspaper and learned by heart. I would," he continued, "give a great deal to know who wrote it, but I have never been able to ascertain."

Then half closing his eyes he repeated to me the lines which I enclose to you. Greatly pleased and interested, I told him I would like, if ever an opportunity occurred, to write them down from his lips. He said he would some time try to give them to me. A few days afterwards he asked me to accompany him to the temporary studio of Mr. Swayne, the sculptor, who was making a bust of him at the Treasury Department. While he was sitting for the bust I was suddenly reminded of the poem, and said to him that then would be a good time to dictate it to me. He complied, and sitting upon some books at his feet, as nearly as I can remember, I wrote the lines down, one by one, from his lips.

With great regard, very truly yours,
F. B. CARPENTER.

OH! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willows shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant and mother attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of Rest.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbs with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wanders in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream and view the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they also would cling;
But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumber will come;
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, aye! they died: We things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death;
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud.
Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

A STATE CONVENTION.

On this subject the Newbern "Times" says:

"We are glad to see that public meetings are being held by loyal citizens of this State. The resolutions have the right ring, and go to show that North Carolina has returned heart and soul to her first love. The people of Wayne county urge the call of a Convention, and suggest the 20th of May as the day of meeting. That is, we think, too early, in the absence of the usual facilities for intercommunication. It would be impossible to have the whole State represented by that time, however appropriate the day. Nor do we agree with the idea of repealing the ordinance of secession. To repeal it, would be to recognize its validity. This ordinance—it never had the least force or effect—being nothing more than the manifesto of a junto of traitorous conspirators, and should meet with the same fate as all other ordinances, laws, &c., enacted by Rebel Congress and State Legislatures, be treated as dead-born and unworthy of a burial place.

"This may appear unimportant to some; but it is not by any means so. It involves the very important question of the right of a State to secede. The General Government has made war upon this dogma, and has wiped it out finally; and loyalty, at this time, means support of the Government in word and deed.

"It also involves another consideration. The loyal citizens of the State are unwilling to be burdened with a debt contracted by traitors in carrying on a war against the Government. Those of that class who have become citizens since the rebellion, and will hereafter come into the State, are perfectly willing to pay their portion of the legitimate State debt, and in justice they can be called upon to do no more.

"We heartily endorse the nomination of William W. Holden for Governor, by the Wayne county meeting.—He has been the exponent of the principles, so far as the rebel military despotism would permit, of the Unionists in the State. His name became a by-word with the Union haters. The term Holdenites was applied to all suspected of Union feeling, and he has been compelled to fly for his life, and his property has been destroyed by armed rebels, all on account of his opposition to Jeff. Davis and his satellites. Now that the tide has changed and the Union cause triumphed, there is no one more worthy to fill the high station of Governor than he."

We concur with the *Times* and the Wayne county meeting in recommending Mr. Holden for Governor, and when the people shall be permitted to vote for Governor we have no doubt but he will go over the course with but little opposition. No secession or emancipation party will attempt, we suppose, to put forward a candidate for Governor or any other office.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FAMILY.—We find the following in one of our exchanges; we presume its statements are reliable:

"Mr. Johnson's family resides at present in Nashville, Tennessee, and consists of his wife and four children—two sons and two daughters. His son Robert is twenty-nine, and Andrew Johnson Jr., is twelve years of age. His two daughters, with their families, also reside in Nashville, having been driven from their homes in Eastern Tennessee. One of Mr. Johnson's sons (Charles,) a surgeon in the army was thrown from his horse in the year 1863, and killed; and Col. Stover, a son-in law, commanding the Fourth regiment of Tennessee infantry, was killed in the battle of Nashville, while gallantly leading his command, on the 18th of December, 1864.—Judge Patterson, who is also a son in law of the President, lives in Nashville. Mrs. Johnson has been in very delicate health for some time past, and it is probable Mrs. Col. Stover will preside over the Presidential household.

EDITOR PROGRESS:

Dear Sir:—Humanity demands that the condition of our people be spread out before the world. Our substance is exhausted; our people are starving. A few weeks, and the cries of helpless women and children, both white and colored, will be heard throughout the land. It is inevitable—unless something is done, and done quickly, to relieve them. Supplies must come from abroad. How shall we get them? Our financial affairs are in ruins, and we are not able to help ourselves. Have we not friends abroad, who will pity us? Ere famine's withering blight sweeps over us, will you suggest some means by which our wants can be supplied? Respectfully,

J. A. McMANNEN.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

INVERSIONS.—Many persons look at other persons and at objects in an inverted position, and many think that others look at them in the same way, just as the old Jew thought that the Almighty, in looking down on his nine per cent., instead of the legal rate, six, would take the 9 for a 9, and that it would all be right. Some persons cannot look upon the simplest act of another without inverting it and drawing conclusions anything but complimentary to the actor; while others, too unsuspecting, invert very suspicious actions and think no harm is intended.—There is such a thing as being too suspicious, and also such a thing as being too unsuspecting. Many men, too, desire the opinions of their actions and the motives prompting them inverted. With hatred in their hearts they put on the garb of friendship, are anxious to aid and assist you and are your very humble servants in every particular. You see them inverted until they get you in their power, and then you see them in their natural, though not an upright position. Jeff. Davis cried liberty and independence, thinking he would be viewed through a medium of inversion, and for a long time he was, though he was all the time stealing our liberty and independence from us. He cried "Freedom" to us, and we saw his motives inverted, for he was robbing us of freedom. He pleaded "military necessity," and our inverted vision beheld him as a great man struggling for our benefit, and we cheerfully submitted to what he imposed upon us. All this time he was robbing us for his own benefit and grinding us in the dust for his own aggrandizement—impoverishing us for his own enrichment. He held out to us the glittering prize of a great, glorious and prosperous country, and at that very moment was endeavoring to sacrifice the greatest and best government on earth upon the altar of his own unhallowed ambition. Thank God, his position is inverted, and we see him as he is and has been. No longer does he wear the bold front of the wiley imposter and deceiver, but with his ill-gotten gains he turns his back upon his ruined dupes and seeks in flight that safety he knows he does not deserve. Even if he quits the country his brow will ever wear a "hideous mark."

PLEASANT THINGS.—Notwithstanding the growlings and grumblings of editors about their arduous duties, there are many pleasant things about a printing office, a few of which we will attempt to enumerate:

It is pleasant to have a friend (even if he be an inquisitive boy, who thus shows he has been well-bred,) look over your shoulder to read the paper you are poring over, or the manuscript you are engaged in writing.

It is pleasant to have one come and pick up the "copy" you have prepared, and commence reading it. It shows he appreciates your selections and compositions, and is enjoying your paper in anticipation.

It is also pleasant to have a friend pick up one of your exchanges, upon which you have been manipulating with the scissors, and naively ask "What did you cut out of this piece?" at the same time pointing to the hole in the paper.

It is pleasant, too, when you sit down to read proof, to have a few friends gather close around you to hear you read it. It proves that they have a praiseworthy inclination for early knowledge.

It is exceedingly pleasant to enter your sanctum, and discover that a portion of your exchanges have been carried off, and the remainder scattered helter-skelter about the floor, your pen ruined, and your inkstand upset upon your carefully prepared "leader" for your next issue.

It is agreeable, likewise, to have a friend come into the composing room, and attempt to pick up a few lines of type between his thumb and finger, just to see what it is; or to familiarly, and in the most friendly manner conceivable, lean his arm upon a column of type and push it down.

These are only a few of the many pleasant things that are of frequent occurrence in the printing office. Will our friends "make a note on 'em?"

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.—The Northern press have, during the war, employed a large corps of correspondents, who have received pay in accordance with their ability and experience. By this means the people of the North have been posted as to the movements and battles of the war. These energetic men resort to divers means of gaining information. As a general thing, their expenses are paid by the office which they represent. The following extract from the account of a correspondent of a New York paper gives some indication of the *modus operandi* of getting news, and the bibulous capacity of certain classes of army officers:

One bottle Sherry, to make Post Commandant communicative,	$3.50
One bottle Whisky to get A. A. G. drunk,	3.00
Two do. Gin, to get Provost Marshal tight,	6.00
One gallon Mixed Liquor and Aquafortis to get Quartermaster boozy,	15.00

I find that there is nothing capable of bringing a Commissary to terms; but they never know anything, so it don't matter.

THE OLD FLAG HOISTED.—We learn, says the *Standard* of yesterday, that a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Wilton, Granville county, on Monday last, and raised the banner of the Stars and Stripes amid great enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Dr. Eugene Grissom and Capt. Ed. Lyon. Gen. Baird and Staff, Gen. Green and Staff, and Col. Gleason, of the 14th Army Corps, whose troops were passing at the time, stopped and mingled with the people and cheered the flag. Some fine bands of music enlivened the occasion with patriotic airs.

The Wilton precinct (Brassfields,) gave 360 votes in February, 1861, for the Union, out of 400. The people of the neighborhood are proverbial for their intelligence and patriotism.

A MUSICIAN.—W. F. Robinson, of the 103d Ohio, known as "the Major," has favored us with an exhibition of his skill on the fife. His ability as a performer on this instrument is truly wonderful. As a general thing, fife-players can only give the shrill, piercing sound that always accompanies martial music; but "the major" does something more. His imitation of the mocking bird is, to say the least, a remarkable piece of perfection. He also renders other pieces of music with equal skill and ability. We understand that previous to the war "the major" found remunerative employment as a travelling musician. His term of service will soon expire, and we hope that his success in the future will equal that of the past.

FREE MINSTREL PERFORMANCE.—In our advertising columns this morning will be found an announcement of a minstrel performance in the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute. There are many soldiers in the army who were, at the breaking out of the war, professional actors and minstrels, besides many amateur performers, and we feel safe in predicting that this entertainment will be a success. Admission to-night will be free. See advertisement.

We have frequently seen the first verse of the following, but the second is new to us. We think it an excellent addition, for the "what" is generally of the most importance:

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak—to whom you speak—
And how—and when—and where.

The thing that most deserves our care,
This rhyming sage forgot:
He talks of "how" and "when" and "where,"
But never mentions *what*.

We are glad to see racks put up along our streets, to which to fasten horses and thus preserve our shade trees from further injury.

SONGS FOR SALE.—We have at the PROGRESS COUNTING ROOM several thousands songs, printed to the order of persons who have not called for them, which we will sell at the rate of ONE and TWO DOLLARS a hundred.

RALEIGH, May 4th, 1865.

EDITOR PROGRESS: In your able paper, of this date, my feelings were touched, by an article informing your readers that robbery and plunder was still resorted to in the country districts. In the name of private soldiers of the Union army, I thank the writer for the justice done us in the article alluded to. Let any man, unbiased by sectional prejudice or passion, consider for a moment, and he must acknowledge it impossible, in the collection of an army of magnitude, produced on either side, to expect it should be entirely free from characters that would cast a shadow upon our criminal calendars, however dark they might have previously been. But, as a *Union private*, having divided my grub and held social intercourse with returning soldiers of Confederate armies, I feel positive when I say, the heart of the masses, who constitute the bone and sinew of our country, are beating in unison on one sentiment, namely: *our country, one and indivisible, equality in rights and laws*; no more political humbugs, no more internal wars, no more toleration of ambitious demagogues, and traitors, who hesitate not to barter the prosperity and hearts-blood of their fellow citizens for political self-aggrandisement. With this view of the matter in all sections, is not the retention of us Federal soldiers here injudicious. We privates have been enemies; we are now friends, more than ever before; we were then but countrymen, we are now fellow-soldiers. The Government is paying us largely, to remain here inactive, to guard the interest of North Carolina. We do not wish for the pay, if we could be sent to our families, from whom we have been so long separated. On the other hand, here are returned North Carolina soldiers, who, being near their homes, would take the same oath we have taken, in defence of the peace and tranquillity of the Government and their own State. Perhaps this view of the matter may not meet the approval of any one of influence or power. If so, they will, I am sure, excuse me on the plea of ignorance and being a private.

A PRIVATE
In the Reserve Brigade of Artillery.

JEFF. DAVIS MANSION.—A letter from Richmond describes the mansion recently occupied by the leader of the rebellion, as follows:

It is situated on the corner of Marshall and Governor streets, in a very sightly location, about three squares north of the capitol, and is a substantial, unostentatious mansion of a somewhat antiquated style, but presenting an air of solidity and decided comfort. It is not roomy enough for much display, but an inspection of its interior revealed quite as much elegance as could be expected from the limited resources of the Confederacy. There are on the main floor are about eight in number, and Brussels and velvet carpets, lace and damask curtains, rosewood, set in blue and gold, marble-top tables, French plate, mirrors, easy chairs and lounges in red and richer covering, abound with the same degree of good taste and profusion that prevail in the mansions of many of your well-to-do citizens. The bedrooms are luxuriously furnished; while the china and glassware, and the culinary arrangements generally, attest the fact of good living on the part of the occupants. The house was left intact by Davis, but most of the family effects were removed. Mrs. Jeff had packed her trunks and gone to the country a few days before, and did not have time to return before the city was evacuated. She has probably joined her refugee husband before this.

Mr. H. F. Mapp, of Pittsburg, has issued a challenge inviting Sir William Armstrong, of London, to come over to the United States and have a trial of breech-loading rifled guns.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

GLEASON, CORBETT & HARRINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

CHAS. P. GLEASON, - - Manager.
WM. DIGNAM, - - Musical Director.

We have the honor to announce to the citizens of Raleigh, N. C., that we will give one of our select entertainments at the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on Saturday evening, May 6th, 1865, at which all are invited to attend. And the Manager desires to assure the Ladies in particular, that sufficient force will be at hand to preserve order, and nothing will be said or done which could in the least offend the taste of the most fastidious.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Overture,	Company.
Opening Chorus,	Company.
Listen to the Mocking Bird, with imitations,	J. Aspinall.
Clap your Hands,	Billy Thomas.
Her bright smile haunts me still,	E. L. Corbett.
Native Home,	Wm. L. Mann.
Phantom Chorus,	Company.

PART II.

Duette,	Corbett & Myers.
Flower of the Flock,	Charlie Gleason.
Ham Fat,	Billy Thomas.
Bone Solo, imitation of Horse Race, &c.,	Johny Stevens.
Song and Dance,	Charlie Gleason.
Jig Dance,	Billy Thomas.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Burlesque of

Raleigh Barbers on a Strike.

The first entertainment will be free to all.

Reserved seats for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them.

Doors open at 7 P. M. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.—If there are any members of the *Minstrel* profession serving in the 2nd Div., 10th A. C., they will confer a favor on Chas. P. Gleason by calling at the quarters of the 3rd Brigade Band.

May 6-1t